

**General Assembly
Security Council**

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Security Council
Sixty-second year

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

**Letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note verbale dated 6 May 2007 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) in Tehran on the media coverage by a United States television channel of notorious terrorist Abdolmalek Rigi's interview in which, as a clear manifestation of incitement to terrorism, he was provided with an opportunity to shamelessly try to justify his heinous terrorist acts and to call for more violence and terrorism against Iranian civilians. Abdolmalek Rigi is the head of the "Jundullah" terrorist group.

I should be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 100, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad Zarif



Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) and pursuant to note verbale No. 511/48 dated 22 Farvardin 1386 (11 April 2007), regarding the activities of the media based in the United States in introducing the notorious terrorist Abdolmalek Rigi as the so-called "leader of popular resistance movement of Iran", wishes to state the following:

The Persian language television station "Channel One", based in the United States, broadcast an hour-long interview with the aforementioned terrorist on 27 Bahman 1385 (16 February 2007).

In that interview, Abdolmalek Rigi, while admitting to having established three armed branches in Sistan and Baluchestan Province and committing armed and terrorist operations with the aim to "topple the Iranian Government", explained his terrorist acts, including the bombing and explosion of a bus in which a number of Iranian military personnel as well as civilians were killed or injured.

The said person, while confirming the reports on the discovered arms and ammunitions belonging to his terrorist group, stressed the continuation of his terrorist operations and stated that the terrorist acts committed by the group were intended "for good ends and such acts that we commit are necessary".

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while again expressing its protest against direct and indirect support extended to this terrorist group by the United States media, and drawing the attention of the United States Government to the condemnation of that group's terrorist acts both by the United Nations Security Council and the Secretary-General, and in view of the declared policy of the United States Government in fighting terrorism, expects the latter to take urgent measures to deal with this issue and to prevent the repetition of such broadcastings and other propaganda and media support for Abdolmalek Rigi and persons associated with him.



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The rule of law at the national and international levels

**Letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note verbale dated 27 May 2007 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) in Tehran on uncovering an espionage network directed by the United States in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I should be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 80, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad Zarif



Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) and wishes to state the following.

According to the information received from relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, several espionage networks operating in western, south-western and central Iran, established and directed by the United States intelligence services with the aim of penetrating and carrying out operations in these areas, have recently been uncovered.

It is evident that the United States espionage activities in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran are in contravention of the international obligations of the United States with regard to respect for the sovereignty and independence of States, and violate the Algiers Declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of the above, the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong protest against this act, seeks the submission of necessary explanations by the United States authorities in this regard. Obviously, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its legal right to pursue this issue.

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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council

Sixty-second year

**Letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note verbale dated 11 April 2007 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) in Tehran on the coverage by certain United States media of infamous terrorist Abdolmalek Rigi's interview in which he insolently called for more violence and terrorism against Iranian civilians. Abdolmalek Rigi is the head of the "Jundullah" terrorist group.

I should be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 100, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad Zarif



Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) and wishes to state the following.

On 13 Farvardin 1386 (2 April 2007), the Voice of America (VOA) in an interview with Abdolmalek Rigi, a fugitive terrorist in Sistan and Baluchestan Province, introduced him as "the leader of the popular resistance movement of Iran".

The American ABC News, too, in a report broadcast (on the *Nightline* programme) on 14 Farvardin 1386 (3 April 2007), emphasized the existence of connections between the Jundullah terrorist group and the United States Government.

Considering the fact that Rigi, as the head of Jundullah terrorist group, has killed or injured more than 50 Iranian Baluchies and taken Government officials as hostage and demanded ransom for their release, the VOA interview with this terrorist, who has the blood of Iranian innocent civilians on his hands and who is under prosecution, as well as its introducing him as "the leader of the popular resistance movement of Iran", is a clear gesture of support for a notorious terrorist by an official American entity.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its protest against the United States support for the aforementioned terrorist group, regards such support as a clear manifestation of the double standards of the United States vis-à-vis "fighting terrorism" and a manifest interference in Iran's internal affairs, and also draws the attention of the United States Government to its international obligations under the international counter-terrorism conventions and resolutions as well as other relevant international treaties, and reserves its right to pursue appropriate legal action in this regard.



**General Assembly
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11 June 2007
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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

**Identical letters dated 11 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a summary of Israeli violations committed from 1 to 7 June 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex to the identical letters dated 11 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Information summary

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 1 to 7 June 2007, inclusive

Air violations

On 1 June 2007, between 1427 and 1800 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled over the South, then left over Naqurah.

On 2 June 2007, between 2050 and 2230 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Ra's Naqurah, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Rumaysh.

On 3 June 2007:

- Between 1020 and 1130 hours two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, heading north over the village of Dayr Mimas and proceeding as far as Shikka, circled over the regions of the South, Tripoli and Beirut, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1030 and 1130 hours four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh heading north, circled over the South, the Bekaa valley and Beirut, then left over Alma al-Sha'b;
- Between 1205 and 1230 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh heading north, circled over the Bint Jubayl region, then departed over Alma al-Sha'b;
- Between 1440 and 1520 hours four Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a Farms, circled over the Western Bekaa and the South, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 2050 and 2330 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Ra's Naqurah, circled over the region of the South, then left over Rumaysh;

On 4 June 2007, between 0940 and 1230 hours, Israeli enemy military aircraft overflew the region of the South at extremely high altitude.

On 5 June 2007, between 1900 and 2035 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Frun and Ghanduriyah regions.

On 7 June 2007:

- Between 1030 and 1055 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the areas of Majdal Zun and Naqurah;
- Between 1747 and 1759 hours two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Al-Bayada, overflew region of the South, then left over the sea off Naqurah;

- Between 1759 and 1811 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, overflew the sea between Tyre and Naqurah, then left over the sea off Naqurah.

Sea violations

None.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 5 June 2007, at 2000 hours, while Lebanese Army patrol LM11 was near point B9 (opposite the village of Blida), an Israeli Hummer arrived and some elements stepped out of it and took up a fighting position in the direction of the patrol elements, who promptly did the same. It happened that a Nepali patrol came by and took steps to resolve the problem.

On 6 June 2007:

- At 1200 hours, inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Kafr Kila, while journalists from the Lebanese side were photographing the enemy setting up cement blocks, enemy soldiers stepped forward and addressed them, asking them to move away and not to take photographs, pointing their weapons towards them;
- At 1640 hours, while citizen Muhammad Hamdan and his brother Mahir were grazing cattle outside the village of Shab'a within liberated Lebanese territory, between the Radar and Shahl positions, Israeli enemy forces in hiding in the said area fired a number of shots in their direction, without wounding either of them.

On 7 June 2007:

- At 1415 hours, outside the village of Shab'a, between the Radar and Shahl positions, Israeli enemy elements pursued Lebanese citizens Rajih Hamdan and As'ad Hamdan to a distance of approximately 50 metres into liberated Lebanese territory while they were grazing cattle in the said place;
- Between 1510 and 1525 hours, as an Israeli enemy vehicle was proceeding between Miskaf'am and al-Mutillah, elements therefrom took photographs of the houses parallel to the separation line from Addaysah to the Fatima Gate.

Other Israeli activities

On 7 June 2007, at 1115 hours, at the place known as Khallat Wardah (facing Ayta al-Sha'b), Israeli enemy forces carried out manoeuvres with live ammunition, using medium and light weapons and smoke bombs, and seven elements crossed the technical fence and set up a sandbag emplacement between it and the Blue Line.



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The situation in the Middle East
Question of Palestine

**Letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Permanent
Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

In my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to enclose herewith the message sent by Felipe Pérez Roque, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the occupation of the Palestinian territory by Israel (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 14, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rodrigo Malmierca Díaz
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations
Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement



Annex to the letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Havana, 6 June 2007

Today, we are commemorating the fortieth anniversary of an illegal war of aggression and predation which, in open violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, Israel unleashed in 1967 against the Palestinian people and the neighbouring Arab peoples. Since then, it has maintained its control and occupation of the Arab territories, including an extensive portion of the Palestinian territory.

The Israeli illegal occupation, in violation of resolution 242 (1967) of the Security Council and other resolutions adopted by that body and by the General Assembly on the issue, has prevented the full exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to establish an independent State, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Throughout its 46 years, the Non-Aligned Movement has maintained a firm position of solidarity with the Palestinian people and its just cause, based on the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the rejection of the illegal occupation of the Arab territories by Israel and the condemnation of the massive, flagrant and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by the occupying power.

At the XIV Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana in September 2006, the Heads of State or Government adopted an important special Declaration on Palestine, which looks at the serious situation persisting in the occupied territory of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, and the effects of the protracted and ruthless military occupation of its land by Israel since 1967. While condemning the Israeli practices in the occupied territories, the Summit echoed the demand that the Palestinian people be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination, to the return of refugees and to the establishment of a sovereign and independent State.

The Declaration adopted expressed the profound concern of the Movement for the tragic deterioration of the political, economic, social and humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem. It also strongly condemned the ongoing slaughter of and injuries to Palestinian civilians through the excessive and inordinate use of force; selective attacks and extrajudicial executions, now on the rise and more flagrant; the ample destruction of properties, infrastructure and farmland; and the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians.

It also reiterated the condemnation of Israel by the non-aligned countries because of the isolation of the Gaza Strip after implementation of its unilateral separation plans, as well as the construction of a wall by the occupying Power, disregarding the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004 and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004.

The Movement's statements during the Summit in Havana, as well as those made as a result of previous and subsequent events on the ground, retain their full validity in light of the current situation, in which there was even a threat by the occupying Power to assassinate the Prime Minister of Palestine.

Last 20 March, the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement issued a statement, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council under the symbol A/61/818-S/2007/161, in which it welcomed the creation of the Palestinian Government of national unity following the agreement reached in Mecca. It also noted that the creation of this new Government is a positive sign of the unity of the Palestinian people in these difficult times.

Despite the creation of a Government of national unity, the Palestinian people continue to endure the blocking of international assistance, which has gone on for over a year now. This state of affairs must cease, for it works against an eventual solution to the conflict through dialogue and negotiation — which the Israeli Government has refused to do on an ongoing basis.

The Non-Aligned Movement believes that there is a real opportunity for the resumption of the peace process in the Middle East and the attainment of a peaceful settlement to the conflict to fully serve the legitimate interests and aspirations of the Palestinian people. We call upon the international community to fulfil its responsibility towards that end. We also urge the Government of Israel to accept the Arab Peace Initiative, reaffirmed at the nineteenth regular Arab Summit, held in Riyadh in March 2007, and we call for the resumption of the process of serious and direct negotiations on all fronts.

The Movement, while reiterating its full solidarity with the Palestinian people, will continue to contribute, to the extent of its ability, to the attainment of just, thorough and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the principle of territory for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the road map.

The non-aligned countries call upon the Security Council to fulfil its responsibility, enforce its own resolutions and take the necessary measures so that Israel respects international law and puts an end to the occupation and to its illegitimate and illegal practices in the occupied Palestinian territory.

I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm Cuba's aspiration to contribute to the attainment of global, just and lasting peace for all nations in the Middle East, without any exclusion, so that it guarantees the Palestinian people its right to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in its independent State, based on the borders prior to 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, as well as the right of the Palestinian refugees to return home. In the pursuit of peace, the Arab peoples will always count on the full solidarity of the Cuban people.

(Signed) Felipe Pérez Roque



Security Council

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12 June 2007

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Letter dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the unilateral economic sanctions imposed by the United States of America against the Sudan, I have the honour to transmit to you the statement presented by Lam Akol Adjawin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, before the National Assembly in this regard (see annex).

I would be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem **Mohamad**
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs before the National Assembly on the sanctions imposed on the Sudan by the United States Administration

5 June 2007

**Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Honourable Members of the Assembly
My Colleagues, The Ministers,**

I have the honor to address today this august assembly and commend its leading role in addressing the national issues and all attempts to target Sudan, a matter which requires unifying our efforts to defend Sudan's higher interests and maintain its achievements.

You are aware that stemming from the Government of National Unity's commitment to realize peace all over the Sudan particularly in Darfur, our purposeful endeavors continue to implement the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), which was signed in Abuja on May 5, 2006 in its various sections (power sharing, wealth sharing, security arrangements and the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue). Our genuine efforts continued in improving the humanitarian situation in Darfur by adopting a number of resolutions and making arrangements culminating in the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the government and the UN on March 28, 2007 which was welcomed by all the parties. In that context the Sudan continued to coordinate and cooperate with the UN and the AU through several agreements and accords- Addis Ababa recommendations of November 16, the AU PSC and the Security Council presidential statement on December 19, 2006. These documents marked a turning-point in the relations between the Sudan and the United Nations from that of confrontation to full cooperation. The outcome of these meetings was the complete agreement between the Sudan, the AU and the UN on the heavy support package as I have already explained before the august Assembly, and also the Tripoli Consensus document on the negotiated political settlement of

the Darfur problem. These were followed by other meetings in Riyadh, Addis Ababa and Tripoli.

**Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Honourable Members**

As I have explained to you before an agreement was reached with the AU and the UN on the following:

1. To speed up peace negotiations between the Sudan Government and the non-signatory factions.
2. The UN would support the AU forces in Darfur through two support packages leading finally to the hybrid operation.

The three parties agreed on the details of the two light and heavy support packages whose implementation has already begun. The Sudan also gave its consent to the terms of reference of the AU-UN Joint Special Representative to Darfur as well as the appointment of the same.

Last Friday, May 25, 2007, we received a proposal from the UN on the last phase, i.e. the hybrid operation, which is now under study by our competent authorities in preparation for our delegation to take part in the tripartite meeting to be convened soon in Addis Ababa to discuss the details of this final phase. After that, according to the Addis Ababa accords, the UN would issue a resolution on funding the hybrid operation in Darfur and then the African countries would provide the additional forces needed.

As regards the negotiated peace settlement the Tripoli meeting on 28-29 April last adopted the "Tripoli Consensus" a document drawing up a road map to realize peace by negotiation mediated by the AU and the UN through their envoys, Jan Eliason and Dr. Salim A. Salim. Efforts are now in full swing to reach this end.

It is worth mentioning that the USA, Britain and other permanent members of the SC actively participated in and agreed to the Addis Ababa Accords and the Tripoli Consensus.

As far as implementing the DPA is concerned, a lot has been achieved of what had been agreed upon in the areas of power-sharing, wealth sharing and the security arrangements as has previously been put before the august Assembly.

**Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Honourable Members,**

Despite our genuine efforts which I have summarized above and which as you are aware have reached advanced stages promising an early resolution of the Darfur issue, the United States Administration came out, as usual, with measures which can only be described as aimed at aborting the efforts of reaching a final settlement of the conflict in Darfur. The American President George W. Bush declared in a statement he made on Tuesday 29 May 2007 - only four days after the Sudan received the details of the last phase of the UN support in Darfur - the imposition of additional sanctions on the Sudan. The US President cited the following reasons for imposing the sanctions:

1. Continued genocide in Darfur.
2. Sudan's failure to meet its obligations and attempts to drag its feet.
3. The Sudan Government did not take steps to disarm the militias a year after signing the DPA.

These are familiar accusations we hear from the US Administration and are totally unfounded. The sanctions come in the context of the previous presidential executive orders and specifically order No. 13067 of 3 November 1997 which was proclaimed by the former US President Bill Clinton regarding seizure of the Sudanese Government assets and prohibiting commercial transactions with the government, and the orders issued by the current President George W. Bush No. 13400 of 25 April 2006 regarding the seizure of assets of personalities connected with the conflict in Darfur region, and order No.

13412 dated 13 October 2006 regarding the seizure of the assets and prohibiting commercial transactions with the Sudan Government. The late sanctions included:

- a. Barring financial transactions and freezing the assets of three Sudanese personalities
 1. Sayed/ Ahmed Haroun, State Minister, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs.
 2. Lt. General Awad Ibin Auf, Director of Military Intelligence.
 3. Dr. Khalil Ibrahim, Justice and Equality Movement.
- b. Barring 31 companies accused of contributing to the conflict in Darfur from the US financial system and prohibiting by law any American person or company from doing business with them. The companies are:
 1. Sugar factories (Assalaya, Guneid, New Halfa, Sennar, The Sudanese Sugar Production Co.).
 2. Petroleum and mining companies (Advanced Mining Works Company, Advanced Petroleum, Bashaier, Ram Energy, Hi-Tech. Petroleum Group).
 3. Chemicals and pharmaceutical companies (Advanced Chemical Works, Advanced Trading and Chemical Works, Alfara Chem. Co. and Wafra Pharma Laboratory).
 4. Agricultural and vegetable oil companies (Arab-Sudanese Blue Nile Agricultural Co., Arab Sudanese Seed Co., Arab-Sudanese Vegetable Oil Co. and the Gezira Board).
 5. Automotive Industry companies (Giad Automotive Industry Co., Giad Cars and Heavy Tracks and Sudan Master Technology).
 6. Transportation companies (Azza Air Transportation Co. and Sudan Advanced Railways Co.).
 7. Advanced technology companies (Hi Com, Hi Consult, Hi Tech Group and Advanced Engineering Works, Hi-Tech Chemicals).
 8. Sudan Telecommunications Co. (Sudatel).

9. Al Sunut Development Co.

10. Shiekan Insurance and Reinsurance Co.

- c. Directing the US Treasury Department to activate the previous sanctions against the Sudan.
- d. Consulting with Britain and the rest of the US allies to issue a new Security Council resolution imposing new international sanctions against the Sudan and individuals involved in violence, human rights violations and obstructing the peace process in Darfur in addition to imposing wide embargo on arms sales to the Government of the Sudan and prohibiting the Government from conducting any military flights over Darfur.

**Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Honourable Members of the Assembly,**

The imposition of the American sanctions at this time when the peaceful process in Darfur, as I have mentioned earlier, is witnessing positive progress proves the American Administration's misjudgment and exposes its ill-intentions and determination to abort all efforts aiming at reaching a peaceful settlement not only to the Darfur problem but to all the conflicts in the region to serve its designs in the region. I need not remind you of the dubious stance of the USA and Britain last April when the two countries called for imposing sanctions on the Sudan following our agreement to the heavy support package, a move met with disbelief and consternation by the other members of the Security Council. This shows that the agenda of those countries towards the Sudan has nothing to do with the situation in Darfur nor with the people in that region.

Therefore, we expect that the American designs against our country would continue by increasing the pressure and stepping up misleading campaigns including asking the Security Council to adopt new resolutions against the Sudan. This we shall resolutely resist by consolidating our executive, legislative, political and popular efforts and in collaboration with our

friends in the international community and all the peace loving forces in order to realize the following.

- Thwart US attempts that aim at making the UN Security Council issue a resolution imposing sanctions on Sudan.
- Explaining the international agreement on the UN force and reminding the parties of the importance to respect what has been agreed upon and to reflect the Sudan Government response and its cooperation with the regional and international parties to make the political process a success so as to refute the American claims which accuse us of not adhering to our commitments.
- Good preparation and constructive and strong presentation in the forthcoming tripartite meeting in Addis Ababa on the hybrid operation.
- A call to strengthen the internal front by exposing the American intentions towards the Sudan and its negative impact on our country's unity, security and the welfare of its people.
- Containing the American plans of isolating the Sudan, propagating for the principle of the imposition of sanctions and misleading the international public opinion by exaggerated depiction of the situation in Darfur. This is to be achieved by laying bare the following:
 1. The American policy impedes the peace process and the ongoing efforts of reaching a solution as they encourage an intransigent stance by the non-signatory factions of the DPA for them to continue defying the will of the Sudanese people and the international community.
 2. The American policy is evidently contradictory. It expressed its support to the Abuja Agreement while tying the hands of the Government of Sudan which is the party mainly responsible for the implementation the agreement.
 3. The American policy is based on deliberate denigration of the international efforts and good intentions of the peace partners in Darfur. The policy escalates impediments put by the non-signatories and creates confusion and distortions in the thinking and interaction of the international parties objectively dealing with the issue.

4. The sanctions negatively impact on the Sudanese people's economy and livelihood.
5. The American sanctions stem from internal political concerns of the American Government and is not related to the actual situation in Darfur and are not in conformity with the position of the international community particularly after Addis Ababa, Abuja and New York decisions taken by the end of last year.
6. The American attitude comes at an inappropriate time in view of the positive developments in the peace and security track and remarkable improvement in the humanitarian situation on the ground. An example is the agreement signed on 28th of last March between the Government of the Sudan and UN on improving the humanitarian situation in Darfur which won the appreciation of the international humanitarian organizations working there as you know.

Me. Speaker, Sir,

Our endeavors to resist the American pressures must not detract us from our plan to resolve the Darfur conflict. Hence, we must steadfastly advance forward in achieving progress regarding the situation in Darfur and our negotiations with the AU and the UN.

We are confident that all this would defeat and isolate the American designs and make us win more international respect and support so that we are able to have peace and stability prevail in Darfur.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I have outlined in the foregoing the broad features of the American sanctions and our approach to resisting and containing them by collective moves with the collaboration of our friends in the international community. These are ideas which shall be detailed into plans and programs of work leading us to the attainment of the desired ends.

I would like to reiterate that our firm rejection of the American actions must be coupled with confirming our principled stance characterized by our keenness to realize peace in Darfur and all parts of Sudan by peaceful dialogue and our openness to any genuine assistance in rejecting violence and war and in protecting our country's interests and the welfare of its people.

Thank you very much